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Ike Welcomes Visits Of Chiefs of State

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—President Eisenhower today strongly defended his conferences with King Saud of Saudi Arabia and the possible visit of President Tito of Yugoslavia to this country. At his press conference the President also said he thought Defense Secretary Charles Wilson's "draft-dodging" statement about the National Guard was very unwise.

Wilson told a House Armed Services subcommittee Monday that some young men were using it as a "draft-dodging business."

Wilson stuck to his charge yesterday after a conference with Eisenhower. Wilson told reporters his language may have been tough but that it was an accurate account of the situation.

The President met with reporters less than an hour before he left for Washington National Airport to greet King Saud personally.

At the outset of the news conference, Eisenhower was asked for his views "on the situation today when Washington visits by world leaders who are obviously important to American foreign policy are under critical attack in this country and in Congress."

The questioner referred specifically to King Saud and reported plans for Tito to come to the U.S. The President said it would be yes-man diplomacy to meet only with people with whom he agreed.

He said it was necessary to meet face to face at times with people with whom he disagreed in order to pursue peace, eliminate misunderstanding, seek the diminution of armaments and explore the

chances of promoting peace.

He said he was always obliged to any head of state who would come to talk to him about advancing these goals, particularly if the visitor did not demand that he, the President, return the visit.

His remark deploring any discourtesy to visiting heads of government came two days after Mayor Wagner of New York refused to welcome King Saud on grounds that the oil-rich monarch was anti-Jewish, anti-Catholic and ruled over "a slave state."

The President said that receiving a foreign visitor certainly did not imply acceptance of conditions and philosophies within the visitor's country, but that his primary interest was in effective statesmanship.

Other highlights of the conference:

Eisenhower said he would not run again even if Congress changed the 22nd amendment which limits a President to two terms in office.

He was unrestrained in his praise of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He said Dulles never had taken any action that he had not approved in advance.

He said Democratic critics of foreign policy failed to his knowledge to submit proposals of what should have been done in the Middle East, even with the benefit of hindsight.

SWIFT RISE IN HELL BOMB OUTPUT REPORTED BY AEC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Atomic Energy Commission said today that A-bomb and H-bomb production is swelling at a rate that necessitates multimillion-dollar expansion of its far-flung weapons plant.

It also reported "new design principles"—stemming from last year's H-bomb tests—"which will lead to more efficient weapons that can be more effectively employed." This apparently means the once outsize hydrogen weapon has been tailored to missiles and bombs for a variety of military uses.

The commission also claimed "a notable advance" toward nuclear propulsion aircraft. For the first time, it said, a turbojet plane engine was powered with atomic heat in a ground test.

These were highlights of the AEC's 21st semi-annual report.

As a special feature the AEC published a five-chapter report on "radiation safety" in the U.S. atomic project, stating that 331 persons have received "overexposures" in the past 13 years.

Of the 331 persons, 290 received their overexposures from the big H-bomb shot in the Pacific on March 1, 1954. The other 41, two of whom died in 1945, received theirs in "radiation incidents" at atomic installations in the U.S.

And 99.4 percent of the nearly 200,000 workers in the project have received an exposure averaging "less than one-third the amount of radiation allowed by strict

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25% of State on Below-Standard Pay, Says Ave

By MAX GORDON

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—A quarter of New York state's population had incomes in 1955 below a standard minimum welfare budget, according to an estimate made by Gov. Harriman. The Governor, in a special message to the Legislature on poverty in the state, said that he figured the number of "low income" families at 800,000, and the number of "low-income" single individuals at 595,000.

"Eight years of continued prosperity have failed to reduce the low income problem to a point where it need not be of major concern to government," the message said.

It added that low incomes are "more common" among the aged, young families, broken families and non-white families, but that half of the low-income families in 1949 "were headed by white males aged 30-64." The Governor said a study for 1956 is now underway.

In 1949, he reported, the highest proportion of low-income families was found among "non-white families in New York City." He gave no figures, but indicated that the upstate area with the highest proportion of low-income families had only three-quarters as many, percentage-wise, as "non-whites" in New York City.

Harriman's message emphasized that this "reflected, at least in part, the effect of discriminatory practices in hiring and advancement." His only proposal, however, was that an expert be assigned to the State Committee Against Discrimination to plan a program for expanding job opportunities for "non-whites."

He failed to repeat proposals, made in his annual message a few weeks ago, to strengthen the fight against job discrimination. These include expanding the powers of SCAD to allow it to initiate investigations into discrimination, and to give it more money.

Harriman's proposals for combatting "low income" included:

"Strengthening the unemployment, workmen's compensation and disability insurance laws to give higher payments.

"Expand the minimum wage law to include men (it is now confined to women), and to include "fringe benefits" in figuring minimum wages.

"Expand higher education opportunities for children of low income families, including extension of welfare payments to families of scholarship winners and trade school students.

"Expand projects for work specialists to retrain low-income families, and to train and rehabilitate the handicapped."

Harriman also proposed to launch "pilot demonstration projects" in which state and local agencies would work together "for improving the earning capacity of low-income families."

House Votes 355-61 For Ike Doctrine

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The House today overwhelmingly approved a bill permitting President Eisenhower to send troops and funds to the Middle East under what is called the "Eisenhower Doctrine."

Passage was by a roll call vote of 355 to 61. Approval came after the House rejected, by a standing vote of 191 to 45, an attempt to kill the resolution by sending it back to the House Foreign Relations Committee. The measure now goes to the Senate.

On final House passage, 188 Democrats and 167 Republicans

voted in favor of the resolution, while 35 Democrats and 26 Republicans opposed it.

The combined Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees today continued their hearings on the resolution, questioning Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the joint Chiefs of Staff, in a closed-door session.

Eastland's Stooges Block Rights Bills

By ABNER W. BERRY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Twice today Southerners and Republicans on the Senate constitutional rights subcommittee defeated efforts by Sen. Thomas C. Hennings (D-Mo) to speed civil rights bills to the full Judiciary committee.

Sen. Hennings' motion to report the bills was turned down five to two. His second motion to call a hearing for Feb. 12 and limit them to two weeks was defeated four to three.

The anti-civil rights vote was a victory for Sen. James O. Eastland, chairman of the full Judiciary committee, who last week "packed" the Hennings subcommittee with four additional members. Two of the assigned members—Sens. Olin D. Johnston (D-SC) and Sam J. Ervin (D-NC) are pledged to fight against civil rights. The two Republicans, Sens. Roman L. Hruska (R-Neb) and Arthur Watkins (R-Utah), were absent.

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HENNINGS

UN ASSEMBLY HITS RACIST POLICIES OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 30.—The General Assembly today adopted a resolution calling upon South Africa to "revise" its racist policies and to cooperate with the united nations in seeking a solution to its racial problems.

The vote was 56 to 5, with 12 nations abstaining.

The Assembly, in plenary meeting, also adopted a resolution urging the South African Government

to negotiate with India and Pakistan on treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa.

The two votes confirmed action earlier this month by the Special Political Committee.

South Africa withdrew from all but token participation in the work of the U.N. last Nov. 27 in protest at continued debate on its racial policies.

President Gives King Saud a Royal Welcome

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—King Saud of Saudi Arabia arrived here for state visit today, and received a "hearty welcome" from President Eisenhower. The President personally greeted the bearded, bespectacled monarch of six million Arabs as he stepped from the plane which flew him here from New York.

FORD PLEA ON CHINA TRADE STIRS INTEREST IN DETROIT

DETROIT, — Henry Ford II's comments in San Francisco before the convention of the auto dealers, that trade with China might be in this country's interests, was front page news here.

This is the second time Ford has talked of lowering the trade barriers to Socialist nations. Last year when he returned from a trip and tour of Ford plants in Europe, he said in a shipboard interview that Ford would trade with anyone who wanted to buy cars, trucks, tractors.

That the auto industry needs new markets is no news to anyone. The new models are about 10 weeks on the market and already there is a stockpile of 450,000 unsold new cars of the 1957 pattern.

A 10 percent increase in the price of the model has further cut into sales. UAW president Walter Reuther talks about a million less cars being sold because of this 10 percent raise, though he has not favored trade with the Socialist

nations.

The much waited for spring sales of new cars is heavily shrouded in doubts as to whether people will buy. GM seems to have little faith in a spring upturn and has cut back 17 percent in its Buick, Olds, Pontiac plants. Reports are GM is preparing a 1958 Chevrolet for the market this early summer to beat out Ford and Plymouth.

Curtice, in an interview last year with one of the national magazines, when he returned from a European tour of GM plants, said memos had been placed on the desks of all GM executives to look into trade with "Iron Curtain" countries.

Chrysler, long has been casting envious eyes at the Far Eastern market, and has several times said if the U. S. Department of Commerce would issue permits for trade, it would sell cars and trucks to China.

GRAND JURY DUE TO ACT TOMORROW ON 'SPY CASE'

A special Federal grand jury, in an undisclosed room in the Federal court house under conditions of extreme secrecy, yesterday continued to hear testimony concerning three New York Lithuanian-Americans accused by the FBI as Soviet spies.

Meanwhile U. S. Attorney Paul Williams adhered to a policy that he would hold no press conferences or issue out-of-court statements about the case—a policy laid down after days of lurid trial by newspaper.

Williams candidly admitted his policy was inspired by the recent adoption of a new Canon 20 of the Bar Association, forbidding attorneys to issue press statements about pending cases unless they are on matters placed in the court record.

The U. S. Attorney's office expected the grand jury to hand down indictments before 2:30 p.m. tomorrow, when the defendants, Jack Sobell, 54, his wife, Myra, 52, and Jacob Albam, 65, are scheduled to appear before U. S. Commissioner Earle Bishopp in the Federal courthouse at Foley Square.

If the time schedule is carried out, the indictments will precede by a matter of days the oral arguments scheduled to take place next week in the same building before the U. S. Court of Appeals in the case of Morton Sobell.

Sobell is held in Alcatraz on a 30-year sentence inflicted by Judge Irving Kaufman when he sentenced Julius and Ethel Rosenberg to death. Sobell had been branded an atomic spy in the press repeatedly, but Judge Kaufman told the jury the testimony in the case in no way linked him with the atomic bomb.

The Court of Appeals is being asked to grant a new trial to Sobell or to order a hearing on new evidence that the prosecutors, in order to make Sobell appear guilty, knowingly used perjured testimony to create the false impression of Sobell as a fugitive.

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"Your majesty, on behalf of the American people, I heartily welcome you to the United States," Eisenhower said. "We recognize in you a great leader of the Arab people and the custodian of the cities most sacred to Islam. We are honored by your visit."

Eisenhower arrived at the airport five minutes before the Presidential plane, Columbine III, brought Saud here from New York.

As soon as the king stepped from the plane, Eisenhower doffed his hat and shook the king's hand.

"We were fortunate in counting your late father, his Majesty King Ibn Saud, as a friend of the United States," Eisenhower said. "We are equally fortunate in counting you as one."

"I look forward to the strengthening and reaffirmation of this valued friendship through the opportunity provided by this visit for fruitful discussions of problems important to both our countries."

Saud responded by expressing his "deep gratitude and appreciation" for his welcome, and assured Eisenhower of his wish to put U.S.-Arabian relations on a footing of "amity and mutual interest."

Saud said he looked forward to talks with Eisenhower that would be marked by the "same degree of frankness" indicated by the President in his invitation to the Arab ruler.

Saud is a key figure in the Middle East Arab bloc and recently conferred with leaders of Egypt, Syria and Jordan.

Besides Eisenhower, the greeting party included Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, Adm. Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, and other dignitaries.

An honor guard of troops from all the armed services presented arms, and light artillery guns roared out a 21-gun salute.

The King and the President walked to a raised platform and exchanged formal greetings. Eisenhower made a statement of welcome into the microphones.

Saud then read his statement from a piece of paper held close to his bespectacled eyes.

Following the airport welcome, the President and Saud headed a motorcade that drove to the Presidential guest house, historic Blair House across Pennsylvania Ave. from the White House. There Saud will reside for his four-day visit here.

Fourteen bands and waving Government workers lined the parade route.

EXHIBIT U.S. PAINTINGS HONORING POLISH POET

The works of 41 American artists chosen as the best from among 530 paintings, prints and drawings submitted in a competition held in conjunction with the recent centennial of the death of Adam Mickiewicz, national poet of Poland, will be on display for the first time in the U. S. at the Art of Today Gallery, Great Northern Hotel, New York, from Sunday through Feb. 9.

Ceremonies opening the show will take place at 3 P.M. Sunday, with officials of the Polish Embassy among those present.

The competition, held under the auspices of the Mickiewicz Centenary Committee, attracted contributions from American artists residing in 34 States, Switzerland and France. The Centenary Committee awarded \$4,000 in prizes for the five best illustrations of Mickiewicz poems.

Top award of \$1,500 was won by Anthony Toney, of New York. Other prizes went to Peter Gourfain, of Chicago, \$1,000; Jean Halpert-Ryden, San Francisco, \$750; Philip Reisman, New York, \$500, and Kenneth Stern, Chicago, \$250.

The 53 works making up the show were on display last year at the new Adam Mickiewicz Museum in Warsaw's reconstructed Old Town Market Square.

In addition to prize-winning works, the show contains contributions by Robin Allen, Brooklyn; Donald Axlerod, Brooklyn; Joseph Becker, Kansas City; Saul Bolanski, New York; Lois R. Brown, Miami; Jerome Burstyn, New York; Mario Casetta, Geneva, Switzerland; Morton Diamondstein, Reseda, Calif.;

Joan Drew, Rye, N. Y.; Terence R. Duren, Shelby, Neb.; Frank Gaudio, New York; Max Ginsburg, New York; J. A. Harrington, Glen Cove, N. Y.; Peter K. Hooven, Yellow Springs, O.; M. Milton Hull, Richmond, Va.; Iskantor, New York; B. M. Jackson, Urbana, Ill.; Maurice Kish, Brooklyn; Thomas Kholoff, Wauwatosa, Wis.; Michael Lenson, Nutley, N. J.; Clara Mairs, St. Paul; Basil Martin, Boyertown, Pa.; Merritt Mauzey, Dallas, Tex.; Archie Musiek, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Gregorio Prestopino, Roosevelt, N. J.; Wilma Prezzi, New York; D. R. Purdy, New Haven, Andre Racz, New York; Umberto Romano, New York; Sidney Shapiro, Paris, France; Edward Shenton, West Chester, Pa.; Helen B. Shullik, Philadelphia; Peter Slowacki, Pacific Palisades, Calif.; Mrs. Margaret Szego Vogt, Syosset, N. Y.; Doris Weidener, Christiana, Pa., and Bernard Zakheim, Sebastopol, Calif.

Soviets Expel 2 U.S. Attaches

MOSCOW, Jan. 30—The Soviet Government today ordered two U. S. military attaches to leave Russia. The news agency Tass said Maj. Hubert Tansey, Arlington, Va., and Capt. Charles W. Stockell, Jacksonville, Fla., had "engaged in activities incompatible with their status as accredited diplomatic personnel."

80 Demos in Congress Sign Liberal Program

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Eighty Democrats today announced their support for a "liberal" legislative program which goes far beyond President Eisenhower's recommendations. The program is identical with one made public by a group of 28 Democrats on Jan. 8. Leaders of the group have since lined up endorsements of the program from additional Democrats.

Rep. Frank Thompson (D-NJ) announced today he was putting the program and names of the signers into the Congressional Record.

Backers of the move made no effort to get southerners to endorse it, since it included a call for a strong "civil rights" legislation.

The program included Democratic versions of major proposals covered in the President's program.

It also included legislation the President did not request such as expansion of veteran and social security benefits, higher unemployment compensation, higher pay for federal workers and some tax cuts.

Thompson said that if enough "so-called modern Republicans" support the program Congress should have little difficulty passing it.

N. Y. State Communists Say Parley Moved Toward Unified Position on Key Questions

The New York State Communist Party concluded a three-day convention last week-end by moving towards unified positions on certain major political questions, it was announced yesterday at State Committee headquarters. More than 400 delegates from party organizations throughout the State attended the sessions, held at the Chateau Gardens, Houston Street and Second Avenue.

The convention opened with two reports reflecting varying viewpoints. One was delivered by George Blake Charney, State chairman, the other by Benjamin J. Davis, former City Councilman.

After vigorous discussion two major resolutions were overwhelmingly adopted. The first, proposed jointly by Charney and Davis, revolved around the issue of name and form of the organization. The

second, issued from the convention resolutions committee, was on the draft resolution submitted by the party's national committee for the 16th national convention, Feb. 9-12.

The Charney-Davis resolution was adopted by a card vote, with 5 no votes and 27 abstentions recorded. The resolution read:

"Resolved, that this convention affirms the continuation of the Communist Party of the United States and opposes its replacement by a non-party political action association; and

"Be it further resolved, that this decision does not foreclose further exploration and discussion as organized by the incoming national committee."

The principal resolution of the convention, defining the delegates' position on the national committee's draft resolution, same to the floor in the closing hours of the last

session following two days debate in the resolutions committee.

The resolution was overwhelmingly adopted with 15 no votes and 40 abstentions recorded. The convention resolution endorsed "the main direction" of the national committee's draft and incorporated a series of proposed amendments. It defined the general direction of the draft resolution thus:

"1. The perspective of an anti-monopoly coalition, led by labor, and the election of an anti-monopoly government as the main task in the period ahead.

"2. The full development of the democratic revolution in the South, to win full equality for the Negro people, as the No. 1 democratic task before the American people.

"3. The perspective of and our orientation upon the possibility of a peaceful and constitutional road to socialism, premised on the development of a great political re-

alignment and an anti-monopoly coalition.

"4. The most important mistakes of the last 10-year period were left sectarian mistakes. These mistakes, along with sharp ruling class attacks, are the main reason for the unprecedented degree to which it was possible for Big Business and its political representatives to isolate our party. In struggling against our main errors, the party must continue its vigilance against growing right opportunist errors, conducting a two-front struggle at all times. The sharp turn which our party is now making will tend in some cases to intensify both extremes. There have already been such examples. However, regardless of extremes, neither should blur the main error at a given time—the error is indicated above.

"5. A drastic change in the work and structure of the Party to guarantee the success of the program (Continued on Page 4)

Mad Bomber Indicted

Confessed "Mad Bomber" George Metesky was indicted by a County Grand Jury yesterday on seven counts of attempted murder and 40 other charges that could send him to prison for the rest of his life.

Metesky, a 53-year-old toolmaker, who admitted a 16-year career as a bomb planter, is undergoing mental examination in Bellevue Hospital. If he is found insane, he

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in shop and union

LOS ANGELES. — Isaac Houston Bratton, one of the founders of the Knights of Labor, died here at the age of 91. Bratton, a Negro, had spent an active life in the Knights, the AFL and CIO. He was a member of the United Mine Workers executive and took part in the famous Ludlow strikes in 1910-1912. Later, he became an organizer for the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen.

Bratton, born in Allegheny Springs, Va., on October 10, 1866, was a teacher in the town's school system at the age of 15. He is believed to have been one of the last remaining founding members of the Knights of Labor.

DETROIT. — The sixth annual bowling tournament of the United Auto Workers is expected to be one-third larger than last year. The tournament will take place over nine weekends at Fort Wayne, Ind., starting Saturday, Feb. 2. Taking part will be a total of 540 five-member teams, 2,400 double teams, 2,400 singles, and 2,100 all-events contestants.

EUREKA, CAL. — The Amalgamated Meat Cutters are in an organizing drive to unionize all fish and oyster plants on the West Coast.

CLEVELAND. — The average worker's income in the Fisher Body shop of General Motors here dropped by \$700 to \$1,000 in 1956 over 1955, it was reported in the newspaper of local 45, United Auto Workers. The "Fisher Eye Opener" also reports layoffs and short work weeks this month.



Union columnist Leo Fenster, noting that GM takes in profits "much more than a dollar for each dollar that it pays out in wages," suggests that GM "give at least 50 cents of these wage-profits back to the workers." He makes this proposal as a way to build up needed purchasing power to prevent the country from plunging into the "depression that could curl your hair" (this comment, as Fenster observes, was blurred out recently by Big Business boy, Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey).

THREE REFORM LEADERS of Operating Engineers local 138 on Long Island, expelled for the second time by a "kangaroo" court run by William C. DeKoning, Jr., are going to Miami Beach to appeal personally to the AFL-CIO Ethical Practices Committee. "DeKoning can't stand the spotlight," they said. "We've been fighting since 1954 and we're not going to be stopped now. We'll keep fighting until DeKoning is finished." The employers and contractors are said to dominate the local, which has long been called a prize example of corruption in a union.

WASHINGTON. — Merger of the National Agricultural Workers Union into the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen is said to be close to realization. The AFL-CIO executive council meeting in Miami Beach is to act on the proposal, which includes the need for heavy financial support for the merged labor movement for an organizing campaign. The NAWU has less than 5,000 members.

PATERSON, N. J. — Thomas Lazzo, president of United Auto Workers, local 300 and now a state assemblyman, is running for Mayor on the Republican ticket and is expected to win.

WASHINGTON. — There are only 246 members of the Horse-shoers Union, according to the Department of Labor. And the United Auto Workers has 1,240,000 members. Well, time marches on.

COLUMBIA, MISS. — Local 708, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, is now in its second year. The local was chartered Dec. 29, 1955, and represents some 600 workers at the Reliance Mfg Co., here. In the first year, time workers had their pay boosted 17½ cents hourly and piece workers rates added up to a 22½ cents increase. The workers also got other union benefits.



FRANKFORD, IND. — The Teamsters gained a union shop for public works employees here, the first city in Indiana to have it.

THE BUFFALO CIO Council approved a plea from the Seneca Indian Nation, against U. S. plans to break a treaty between the Indians and the USA signed by George Washington in 1794. The Senecas oppose a proposed dam project which would flood 21,250 acres of the Allegheny reservation.

Two Senecas, a newspaperman and an auto worker, brought the resolution into the CIO Council to which they are delegates. The 1794 treaty gave the land to the Senecas "forever." It was stated that there were suitable alternative flood control measures which could be adopted by the U. S. Corps of Engineers.

MIAMI. — A strike of 1,000 National Airlines mechanics will start at noon, Feb. 8, if current contract talks fail to bring an agreement. The airline carries a big share of the heavy winter vacation traffic here.

4 Freed on \$5,000 Bail in Cleveland T-H Frameup

CLEVELAND, Jan. 30—Four present or former Cleveland residents were released on \$5,000 personal bond each here Tuesday after an appearance before U.S. District Judge Paul C. Weick in connection with the Taft-Hartley Sections 9(h) indictment last week.

The government offered no objection to the requested reduction from the \$10,000 bail it had asked.

The four are Hyman Lumer of Cleveland, James West and Sam Reed of Chicago, and Andrew Remes of New York City. The four, together with Fred and Marie Reed Haug, Eric Reinthaler and Edward Chaka, were named as co-defendants in an indictment handed down last week by a local Federal Grand Jury which charged them with "conspiracy" to make or cause to be made and filed false statements with the NLRB under Section 9(h), the noncommunist affidavit section. The others were released on bail earlier. Arraignment is tentatively set for Feb. 8.

This indictment follows by a few weeks a similar indictment in Denver against 14 officials of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, and is a further step in the accumulating offensive by the government against the labor movement through the use of the infamous Taft-Hartley law. In both indictments national Communist Party officials are named as co-conspirators but not as co-defendants.

Noteworthy in the Cleveland indictment, however, is the naming as co-defendants, for the first time, of present or former members or leaders of the Communist Party or individuals allegedly identified with it. Aware of increasing opposition to the use of the Smith Act, the government is apparently trying something new whereby it can intensify intimidation and harassment of the labor movement, encourage new McCarthyite hysteria, and widen its dragnet far beyond the Left into the broad ranks of labor.

Fred and Marie Reed Haug, who figure in eight of the 13 "overt acts" charged in the indictment, are prominent figures in the Cleveland labor movement. They were also indicted separately earlier this month by the same Grand Jury for allegedly having filed false noncommunist affidavits with the NLRB.

The first indictment of Mrs. Haug brought immediate reaction from the officers of Lodge 2155, IAM, CIO-AFL. Lodge 2155 was formerly a local of the UE Independent and now retains Mrs. Haug as an economic consultant. The Lodge officers in a letter to the membership called for "full support" of Mrs. Haug's defense against what they called her "persecution for union activity."

The Lodge leaders hailed her as a union leader, cited her contribution to winning "better wages and working conditions," and declared she "won the respect of every worker for her militancy on the picket line."

In 1946, Mrs. Haug became the first woman officer of the then Cleveland Industrial Union Council.

The letter to the Lodge membership declared, "Marie is therefore being prosecuted solely because of her union activity, and she is being prosecuted under the anti-labor Taft-Hartley law and under a section of the law, which has been opposed by the entire labor movement."

Mad Bomber

(Continued from Page 2)
may never face trial. If he is found sane, he plans to plead insanity at his trial.

Metesky, a smiling, moon-faced man, who was arrested at his waterbury, Conn., home Jan. 22. Metesky told police when he was arrested he had actually planted 50 bombs in his hate campaign against the Consolidated Edison Co. Thirty-two have been accounted for by police. All but 10 of them exploded, injuring a total of 16 persons.

U.S. STEEL HITS NEW PROFIT RECORD FOR FINAL QUARTER

The U. S. Steel Corp. ran up a new record for profits after all taxes and liberal depreciation allowances reporting \$104,528,839 for the final quarter of 1956. This compares with the earlier record of \$102,690,682 for the final quarter of 1955.

It was U. S. Steel, together with other big steel producers, that set off the current inflation with a steep price hike on steel last summer under the excuse that the new wage contract requires it. Notwithstanding the 34-day strike last summer, U. S. Steel's net for the entire year of 1956 was only slightly below the all-time high of 1955 profits—\$347 million against 1955's \$370 million.

U. S. Steel, along with the other firms in the industry, has put through another price hike at the start of the year and reports persist that a third price hike is contemplated later this year. The United Steelworkers of America produced evidence during the strike showing that the steel companies can grant all of the union's demands and still make higher than average profits without a price hike.

May Increase Jobless Pay in Upper Brackets

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, January 30—The Joint Legislative Committee on Unemployment Insurance has agreed to jack up jobless pay benefits from \$36 to \$45, but its scale of payments above

in the two years before unemployment.

Among those most strongly affected by this provision are actors and other entertainers who work only seasonally. A delegation of entertainment workers was due to meet tonight with legislative leaders. The delegation includes Ralph Bellamy, head of Actors Equity; Helen Hayes; Robert Montgomery, and leaders of the State AFL and other unions in the entertainment field.

The committee recommendations also call for an increase in payments to the fund by employers in seasonal industry to a maximum of four percent of payroll instead of the present three percent.

Labor has been battling against this "merit-rating" principle, which puts the heaviest burden of payments on seasonal employers. It charges that this causes employers to cut employment to the bone so as to avoid turnover, and to try to chisel workers out of their jobless pay, since the more an employer's workers collect unemployment insurance the higher the tax he has to pay.

The committee was also grudging in agreeing to proposals by Labor and Harriman to make workers eligible for benefits who had worked 15 weeks in the year before becoming jobless. Right now, they have to work 20 weeks. The committee added a proviso that such workers will have to show they had worked at least 40 weeks

BILL IN ALBANY WOULD LET TWU GET UNION PACT

Special to the Daily Worker

ALBANY, Jan. 30.—Two Queens Democrats introduced a bill today which would make possible a union shop agreement between the Transport Workers Union and the New York City Transit Authority.

The TWU has been fighting for such a measure since the city took over the subways in 1940. Both the state and city CIO councils have also been pressing for it.

The introducers, Assemblyman William C. Brennan and Senator Thomas J. Mackell, said that the union shop "is recognized as standard procedure in every major industry in the U. S." They maintained that the publicly-operated transit systems in Boston, Detroit, Chicago and Seattle have union shop contracts with "the duly designated union representing the majority hourly rate employees..."

Assembly Majority Leader Joseph Carlino, Nassau Republican, indicated to the Daily Worker that the GOP would oppose the bill. He said the city administration had not given it its okay, and the GOP would not go along even if it had.

IN THE WORKER THIS WEEKEND

- Will Hitler General Command U.S. Troops? by A. B. Magil
- Auto Union Leader Insists FBI Stop Harassing Labor, by William Allan
- Four Views of Eisenhower Doctrine
- Hollywood's Treatment of Inter-Racial Romances, by David Platt
- Red Carpet and Racist Bombs, by Abner W. Berry
- UN Hassle on Middle East: Is There a Way Out? by Joseph Clark
- New Approach to Fighting Cancer, by (Renben Borough)

SPEAK YOUR PIECE

Compares Two Films

SAN FRANCISCO

Editor, Daily Worker:

Now that David Platt, the able and durable film critic of the Daily Worker (in his column of Jan. 24th) has admitted his own errors in following the Zhandov-Jerome cultural formula "for stewing in our own juices" may I nudge him a bit towards further self-correction?

I think it is dead wrong for a movie critic to hinge his opinion of the artistic and entertainment value of a movie primarily on an ideological or sociological aspect of that movie. And Platt, carrying over bad habits from the past, does this. For example, he puts "Giant" down as one of the best films of last year and "The Bad Seed" as one of the worst. Now I'll wager five bucks that 80 percent of the D.W. readers who saw these two pictures enjoyed the "Bad Seed" far more than "Giant." The acting, the realism of the characters and situation and dialogue in "Seed" is so incomparably superior to that in "Giant" that they cannot be compared. The portrayal of the two mothers in "Seed" that of the criminal girl's and dead boy's—are heart-rending in their life-likeness and poignancy. As against this the cardboard posturing of Rock Hudson and Elizabeth Taylor and James Dean in "Giant" is downright silly. And so are the cardboard situations.

To be sure "The Bad Seed" drags in an utterly unscientific theory of the hereditary transmission of criminal behavior, while "Giant" projects a fine anti-chauvinist viewpoint on the Mexican people. But is this sufficient to justify throwing overboard an objective artistic evaluation of the two pictures. I for one don't think so.—C. M.

Jan. 25, 1957

Genuine Leadership

Editor, Daily Worker:

May I make some suggestions about the Communist Party.

When participating in mass activity the people in organizations we belong to will and should retain complete policy-making control of their organizations, without any reservations.

This would apply to legislative bodies as well as mass organizations even if the Left has helped found these organizations. We must not ascribe to ourselves a function of protecting these organizations for their own good.

Their democracy must not be circumscribed in any way. The people themselves should be taught to run their own affairs.

Leadership must be given by example and argument, not by "fractions" controlling the organizations. The first is much difficult than the second, depending as it does on raising the right issues and winning the confidence of the people. Mass activity must be conceived of in terms of thousands and millions, not in narrow perspectives that have no greater outlook than the formation of splinter groups.

As to the theory of the state, I believe that the exploiting classes never intend to play the game of democracy fairly. The way to combat them is not to imitate them. The broadest alerted democratic activity by the people is the best defense of democracy. The people will have to back up parliamentary power with demonstrations and other means for allowing the masses of working people to participate in and control the government.

Democratic vigilance is necessary. This means alertness to ruling class skullduggery and building majority state power together with defeating exploiting class efforts to maintain minority rule and subvert democracy.

Full democracy means debate before, during and after decisions have been reached. It means no "coopting" of leaders but elections of leaders at all times. Leaders must be responsive to questions raised by members of organizations. We must have unanimity insofar as all participate in working out policies in discussions, but not necessarily in always having full agreement.

Leaders should be voted into

office who recognize our losses in the cold war period were due to our sectarian policies and secondarily to the persecution.

A STEADY READER

Lincoln's Greatness

TENAFLY, N. J.

Editor, Daily Worker:

This is an appeal to every teacher and preacher in the land to help the children to realize the greatness and sincerity of Lincoln. We need his fine guiding spirit more than ever today and how can we teach our children if we do not realize his greatness. Read Henry Watterson's famous tribute and may it give you the inspiration we so badly need.

"Born as lowly as the Son of God, in a hovel; reared in penury, squalor, with no gleam of light or fair surrounding; without grace, actual or acquired; without name or fame or official training; it was reserved for this strange being, late in life, to be snatched from obscurity, raised to supreme command at a supreme moment, and entrusted with the destiny of a nation.

"Where did Shakespeare get his genius? Where did Mozart get his music? Whose hand smote the lyre of the Scottish ploughman, who stayed the life of the German priest? God, God, and God alone; and as surely as these were raised up by God, inspired by God, was Abraham Lincoln; and a thousand years hence, no drama, no tragedy, no epic poem will be filled with greater wonder, or be followed by mankind with deeper feeling than that which tells the story of his life and death."

CHRISTIANA BERTRAM

N. Y. State Communists

(Continued from Page 2)

antee the utmost democratization of our party, the greatest participation of the membership in the formulation and control of policy and an end of the seriously harmful bureaucratic practices of the past."

The resolution also pointed out that "endorsement of the general political line does not, of course, constitute agreement on each individual formulation in the Draft Resolution." It attacked the Eisenhower-Dulles doctrine and urged greater attention to the "imperialist role of American monopoly capital" and "our special responsibilities to the Puerto Rican and Latin American peoples."

It called for strengthening the Draft Resolution by amendments, declaring that the party must be built "upon the solid foundations of the American working class" and that the party "must be based upon the principles of Marxism and Leninism as creatively applied to concrete American conditions."

It also called for strengthening the Draft Resolution to "expose clearly the reactionary role of U.S. imperialism on a world scale" and pointed out that struggles "against specific acts and policies of U.S. imperialism" would "aid the building of a broad anti-monopoly coalition."

The convention statement also urged that the language of the draft resolution make clear that "our allegiance is to the best interests of the working class and people of our country" and that this allegiance "is inseparable from the proud tradition of international solidarity of the American working class with the working class of all countries."

The convention also urged that the draft resolution make clear that "the foundation of our approach to all questions involving social

countries is working class internationalism" and the acceptance of the "principle of friendly exchange of criticism."

The convention also adopted a detailed resolution on the fight for Negro rights, which included full support of the fight against school segregation and a full civil rights program. The convention also voted endorsement of the Metcalf-Baker bills in the State Legislature. These bills are aimed at breaking down discrimination in privately-owned housing in New York.

Earlier, the convention voted unanimously to telegraph President Eisenhower urging that he speak out against the growing anti-Negro terror in the South, a course recently suggested to him by a conference of Negro leaders at Atlanta.

The conference also voted greetings to all Smith Act prisoners.

The conference also adopted a special telegram greeting Robert Thompson, Communist leader who was elected State chairman in 1950 but is now in Atlanta Federal prison serving a seven-year term under a combined Smith Act and contempt charge. Thompson, a World War II hero, was assaulted in jail and has undergone three serious cranial operations. A plea for executive commutation of his sentence is before President Eisenhower.

The convention concluded by electing 14 delegates-at-large by secret ballot from a list of 46 nominees. Among those elected at large by secret ballot from a list of 46 nominees were William Z. Foster, national chairman; Eugene Dennis, general secretary; John Gates, editor-in-chief of the Daily Worker, and Charney. More than 100 delegates, including Davis, had been previously directly elected to the national convention from their home areas by section conventions.

NORTH IRELAND CP STATES STAND ON IRA STRUGGLE

LONDON—While dynamiting and burning continues in Ireland and strong-arm measures are being taken against the Irish Republican Army, the Northern Ireland Communist Party has condemned the Belfast government's attempted "solution" by force.

In a statement this week, the party said the government of Northern Ireland was seeking to extend the abolition of civil and democratic rights to all Ireland. It calls on the working class "to resist all attempts at division from whatever quarter."

The executive of the Communist Party "does not advocate a policy of armed force for a solution of the national problem" nor "for the attainment of its own objectives of a Socialist Ireland," it declared.

The achievement of these aims, it continued, calls for the winning

of support of the major part of the population, and particularly the working population in town and country.

The present situation is a legacy of history, the statement goes on. The so-called "solution" of British imperialism to the Irish national problem in 1921 and 1925 left two Irish states at loggerheads with each other, and the major part of Ireland at loggerheads with the British government.

The actions of the Dublin government "in practice divert the attention of nationalist Ireland to ideological conflict with other countries to whose system of so-

ciety the government of the Republic objects.

"The result of this confused situation is the rise of the extra-constitutional Republican movement to fill the vacuum caused by the absence of a national policy by the Dublin government.

"The continuance of such a state of affairs can only spell disaster to the whole of Ireland. The country is faced with mass emigration not equaled since the great famine of the last century, and with mounting mass unemployment."

The Northern Ireland Party's statement ends with a plea to the British labor movement "to press for negotiations between the British and Irish States to explore a way forward for the solution of the

problems in dispute between the peoples of these countries. . . ."

The dynamiting of a hut belonging to the "B" Special Constabulary, the partial destruction of a road bridge and burning of a mansion belonging to a military officer—all in Counties Derry and Tyrone—are among the latest results of I.R.A. activity.

Over 100 men are held in detention on suspicion. Part of Belfast's Crumlin Road jail has been converted into an internment camp.

The Stormont Government has reintroduced powers of search without warrant, arrest and detention without trial, as well as powers to impose curfews and to block roads.

THE MAN WHO CAME TO LUNCH

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S trip from the White House to Capitol Hill on Tuesday was unprecedented. His previous trips had always been to deliver a formal message.

This time he came to have lunch with the Republican leaders in connection with the Eisenhower Doctrine.

If the President felt that only a luncheon could save the day, perhaps this was because so many Senators had been taking Secretary Dulles' testimony with a grain of salt.

For the past few weeks, we have been told that the Middle East is in peril. Now it appears that Dulles is in peril. In fact, the President is reported to be busy preparing a new message which will proclaim to the world

that any aggression against Dulles will be aggression against the President himself.

Meanwhile we can be thankful that the President didn't go South when the Negro leaders appealed to him for help. If he had, he would not have been on hand to make the journey to the Senate restaurant in response to Dulles' appeal.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT told the Senators is a secret shared only by the President, the Republican leaders and the waiters. But I know what I would have told the Senators if the President had thought to take me along. I would inform them that while they were dallying over their coffee, the battle of the Middle East is already on. Actually, the first military communiqué straight from the battlefield appeared in the New York Times last Saturday.

The communiqué, from Cairo, revealed that "the propaganda efforts of the two great powers

of the East and West have met head-on in Egypt."

Evidently full reports of casualties and fatalities had not arrived, but on the basis of preliminary information, it was announced that "Embassy officials feel that they have gained some ground in their initial battle to sway Egyptian sentiment."

A CAREFUL reading of the communiqué indicates that the enemy forces had made a surprise foray last Monday into the columns of the leading Cairo newspaper Al Gomhouriya. There they captured considerable advertising space and ran three advertisements in the same issue. In this three-pronged attack, one advertisement told of the Big Soviet industrial fair in Cairo. Another announced the showing of Soviet films. The third invited Egyptians to attend the Chinese art exhibit.

While the advertisement did not say so in so many words, the implication was clear that unless the exhibit was well at-

tended, inhabitants of Cairo might wake up one morning to find their streets filled with rumbling tanks of water colors.

Thanks, however, to the boldness and courage of the United States Information Agency in Cairo, our own forces had seized part of the same issue of Al Gomhouriya and inserted a series of advertisements on how readers could get the text of President Eisenhower's speech telling the Arabs that they were in danger from "international Communist aggression" and that American Senators, dollars and boys were on the way.

Unfortunately, the paper refused to run our ad for the rest of the week and two other papers refused to run it at all but another three papers did run it every day.

According to the communiqué, as published in the Times, a "typical comment" on the battle was "we are very happy to see the United States fight back

this way against Soviet propaganda." It did not specify whether the comment was typical of the Egyptian in-the-Street or the Man-in-the-Embassy.

The communiqué, in a fighting spirit of Don't-Give-Up-the-Salesmanship, urges our harried forces not to despair even though two Egyptian papers, Al Shaab and Al Mesaa, report that public opinion polls show an overwhelming majority against the Eisenhower doctrine. However, the percentage against the doctrine is reported by these papers as being only 99 percent, according to the Times, and our Information Agency officials are greatly encouraged. They feel, evidently, that the remaining 1 percent form a base which we can build upon.

If President Eisenhower, at his luncheon revealed these hard facts to the Senators, the day is saved. A luncheon after all is the best place to talk cold turkey.

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THE BEN GOLD VICTORY

THE REVERSAL by the Supreme Court of the conviction of Ben Gold is an important victory for civil liberties and labor rights. It is a blow to Attorney General Herbert Brownell's current plans for another and widened dragnet to convict more hundreds of persons through Smith Act-type verdicts built into the Taft-Hartley Law.

The late Vito Marcantonio, Gold's attorney, had pointed out that the Department of Justice was so hell-bent on getting precedents it wanted through a Gold conviction that it even sent an FBI agent to visit jurors during the very time they were sitting on the case. The refusal of the lower court and the appeals court to heed that clear evidence of government tampering and intimidation of jurors shows the power of McCarthyism in 1954 when the trial took place.

The Supreme Court threw out the verdict on those very grounds of jury tampering that Marcantonio charged.

Gold stands today unconvicted, although facing another trial. The injustice inflicted upon him in the three years since the conviction is even greater than the year to three years sentence. It is an even greater injustice for the thousands of fur and leather workers who have built a strong union and registered tremendous gains, because they are denied his leadership.

The victory should spur a fresh and wider resistance to the entire witchhunt pattern that today poisons U. S. justice. It is no accident that today, while a verdict against Gold is reversed, the pattern applied against militant progressives several years ago, like denial of Fifth Amendment rights, is expanded as a weapon even against the most conservative unions.

The defense of Gold as he faces a new trial should broaden to include all sectors of labor. The government should be asked to drop the charges and let Gold take his place as a free man in the ranks of labor.

Daughter Is NOT Different

THE AMERICAN LEGION-sponsored Americanism prize for young Vickie Wellman has become something of a minor sensation with newspapers, magazines and television vying with interpretations of this phenomenon.

Most of them have reacted with smug satisfaction that this bright 14-year old daughter of Detroiters Saul and Peggy Wellman was not penalized for her parents' Communist affiliations.

We think that's pretty nice, too. A year or so ago that might well have happened. It says something for the decline of McCarthyite hysteria that it didn't happen now.

Just the same we think most commentators have stood the Vickie Wellman story on its head. The Detroit Free Press, for instance, editorialized: "In spite of the home influences to which she must have been exposed, Vickie obviously acquired a deep sense of understanding of what it means to be an American citizen. . . ." While Newsweek Magazine pointedly headed its story, "Daughter Was Different."

But is daughter really different?

Oh, that eagerness to explain away the obvious . . . that Vickie Wellman has grown up to be a decent, admirable youngster just because she has been raised by her parents.

Saul Wellman lives with shrapnel in his heart. He got it as a soldier in his country's service in World War II. His heroism contrasts with the caricature portrayal of the Communist. Which is why, presumably most of the accounts of Vickie and her medal didn't bother to mention it.

Yet a Smith Act jail sentence is hanging over Vickie's father's head, and Vickie's mother is faced with deportation.

Murray Kempton of the New York Post put it best in his comment: "Medals aren't for 14-year-old girls anyway. They are for grown men fighting for their country. We owe Vickie something much more important than a medal—the home she grew up in and the mother who raised her."

WALTER BILL WOULD RAISE SOME IMMIGRANT QUOTAS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Chairman Francis E. Walter (D-PA) of the House Immigration subcommittee introduced a bill yesterday to cancel "mortgages" on immigration quotas from a dozen countries.

The measure—similar to one introduced by Walter last year—would permit a total of 8,000 additional immigrants to enter the U.S. each year from these countries.

Walter's bill also would permit issuance of about 19,000 unused visas under the Refugee Relief Act which expired last Dec. 31, and

would allow entry of 5,000 war orphans adopted by Americans abroad or coming to this country for adoption.

Walter said cancellation of "mortgages" would allow full use of immigration quotas from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, China, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Yugoslavia and Russia.

Half their annual quotas were "mortgaged" far into the future by a 1948 Displaced Persons Law. The DP's were charged against annual quotas up to the year 2,274 in the case of Latvia.

Inflation Perspectives Get Varied Response in Capital

By ERIK BERT

THE REAL SUBJECT of the debate now under way between the White House, the Treasury Dept., the Federal Reserve Board, and the Congressional Joint Economic Committee is the near-range prospects for the economy.

What the gentlemen in these places, as in Wall Street, are considering are the questions:

- Is a recession in the offing
- If so, what should be done about it?

The White House position, the most complete argument offered for any of the contestants, is given in the "Economic Report of the President," prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers.

The Council's argument is essentially this: we never had it so good; the short-term prospects are at worst for a slight subsidence in the economy; the federal government's main job is not to interfere with the normal routines of capitalism; big business would be well advised not to do anything that would upset the apple cart; and labor should be taken in hand, so that its exorbitant demands do not undermine our prosperity.

HUMPHREY, IRRITATED by the nonchalance of the Advisers, said that if the federal budget continued its upward trend we would sail into a depression that would curl our hair.

The Federal Reserve Board, on its part, has decided that more practical measures than those the Council advises are necessary. It has intervened more and more decisively in the economy by raising the interest rate for loans, thus restricting the supply of credit.

But the measures which the Federal Reserve Board has put into operation, are ones which Rep. Wright Patman fears will bring on a depression. Patman in his opening statement in December as chairman of the Congressional Joint Economic Committee hearing, warned of "the danger that the tight money policy may wreck the economy."

AN INTEGRAL PART of the current inflationary swing has been the rise in the cost of living. The First National City Bank notes, for example, in its January "Monthly Letter" that "1956 was a year of rising prices and living costs."

THE RISE IN THE COST of living has cost the American people billions during the past year.

Federal Reserve Board chairman William McChesney Martin, estimated recently that a one point rise in the consumer cost of living index would cost the American people two and a half billion dollars during a year. The index rose, however, not one point, but three points during the first ten months of 1956, resulting in an annual cost to consumers, by Martin's calculation,



HUMPHREY

tions, of \$7.5 million dollars.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT political factors at the center of the inflation-credit issue is the plight of small businesses. These "small businesses" are not the corner grocery—or the "independent" filling station operator. In federal statistics they are "small business" includes concerns with up to 500 employees or gross income of up to \$250,000.

These smaller companies, with limited financial resources, have been hit hard by the steadily increasing prices of the goods they buy, their inability to pass the higher costs on to those who buy from them, and because it is much more difficult for them than for big business to get more credit from the banks.

Not only small business, but school construction and home building are feeling the impact of high interest rates. It has been estimated that 1957 will see fewer than 1,000,000 housing starts, lower than for any of the past eight years.

There are two main views as to what should be done with existing credit supplies. Rep. Patman is reported to favor channelling the credit resources to homebuilding, schools and small business.

The Federal Reserve Board is opposed to any selective use of credit. Board chairman Martin has said that "Allocations of credit determined through the market process are to be preferred" to selective channelling.

THE COUNCIL, in its report, bluntly warned against popular demands for federal action to counteract the signs of incipient slump

in the economy.

"Government cannot assume exclusive responsibility for the smooth functioning of our enterprise system, nor can it guarantee sustained economic growth."

In shocked tone, the Advisers warned that:

"Even an attempt to do so would involve intervention on a scale incompatible with the fundamental character of our free enterprise system."

This system, they said, is based on the "belief" that the "energies and talents of the individual are more fully released for economic betterment" when the federal government does not intervene.

The President, however, was more optimistic than his advisers. He told a press conference that "no such thing" as a "depression of the character we experienced in the Thirties" is "in prospect at this time." "Frankly," he said, "I don't believe that one of the character of the 'Thirties' can ever occur."

In an expansive mood, he told the press conference, that if you saw "signs of a depression coming on . . . in two or three months, you begin then to apply moderate means, and then more, and if it kept going, finally you would go into every single thing, and very quickly . . . if the thing got serious, that would . . . correct the situation. And there would be no limit, I think, to what should be attempted as long as it was constitutional."

What he really has in mind, however, is indicated in the Economic Report where the Advisers recall that the measures undertaken in 1954 to stem the downward trend.

The main tactic to which they point with pride was the tax cut policy—which was in effect cutting of taxes for the corporations. This, apparently, is what the Eisenhower Administration has in mind, if another recession should loom.

The wealthy would be spared, and the mass of people would be expected to bear the brunt of the cost, through unemployment, wage cuts, and the like.

The responsibility for avoiding a crisis rests on the leaders of management and labor, the advisers said. They cautioned the big business to avoid excesses. The line concerning labor was, however, more direct and more harsh.

"Negotiated wage increases and benefits should be consistent with productivity prospects and with the maintenance of a stable dollar."

Since, however, big business argues that any wage increase is likely to un-stabilize the dollar, this amounts to encouragement to balk at wage rises.

Justice Department Holding Prison Area Near Lewisburg Federal Pen For Concentration Camp

LEWISBURG, Pa.—The fact has just come to light that the Department of Justice has had the 7,600-acre Allenwood reservation, which is part of the former Susquehanna Ordnance Depot at nearby Allenwood, listed as a "standby detention center" where suspected subversives would be interned during the "emergency."

This disclosure that concentration camps are ready for opponents of any war pulled off by the Administration popped out in connection with long-continued negotiations between the Army authorities, who control the property, and private interests who want it at bargain prices. The government put up \$10,000,000 for the land and buildings in 1940, some months before the U. S. entered the second World War.

The entire property was recently declared "surplus" by the Defense Department, which for several years has been urged to sell it by Republican congressman Richard M. Simpson (Huntingdon)

and Alvin R. Bush (Muncy), who represent the area. They believe that industries could be induced to establish plants there.

Part of the reservation is being used as a prison camp farm for minimum security prisoners from the Lewisburg federal penitentiary.

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Twelve hearts with but one single beat: That of the music of "Los Tropicales" orchestra at the DAILY WORKER BALL, on Feb. 9th.

Movies, TV and...

by david platt

How Some Educational TV Outlets Are Losing Sight Of Their Goals

There are 22 educational television stations in the country. Some of them are doing good work.

Boston's WGBH, which is operated by a community group headed by banker Ralph Lowell, is high up on the list of stations that are making rapid strides.

A couple of weeks ago the many thousands who follow this station heard Hugh Gaitskell, head of the British Labor Party discuss The Challenge of Co-Existence and recently on one night they heard the following: A talk by Zechariah Chafee Jr., of Harvard, on "whether legislative bodies should seek out individual citizens and punish them"; an interview with Arthur Miller, playwright, on the status of the contemporary theatre; a violin recital by Joseph Fuchs.

Jack Gould of the Times points out that the cost of operating Station WGBH for a whole year between 5:15 and 10:15 weekday evenings is around \$300,000, which is approximately what it costs to put on a 90 minute color spectacular running just one night.

Too bad that Boston has the only such TV outlet on the East Coast.

New York City, which has the greatest potential audience for off-beat TV and several great universities which could assist in the programming has none.

What a boon it would be if the millions of TV viewers of this city were offered an occasional choice between the escapist entertainment of commercial TV, some of which is very good no one will deny, and programs of a serious character devoted to the arts and sciences and presented in an entertaining form.

We're all for educational TV when its educational and entertaining, but there are some pitfalls connected with this trend which could be disastrous.

IT IS THIS: The nation's 22 educational TV stations are barred by FCC rules from broadcasting commercials or selling time to program sponsors. But some stations are getting around this ban by what is known as "indirect selling" of the sponsor's product.

For instance, Chicago's Educational TV station WTTW was recently misused by a group of banking and brokerage concerns for a series of dubious "educational" programs on the subject of "How To Invest."

This series, said the Wall Street Journal on January 8, was coordinated with newspaper advertising.

"Thousands of program watchers sent in requests for literature supplied by about a score of sponsoring firms." The cost to each firm per prospect amounted to about 95 cents.

"This is very low for any kind of advertising lead in our business," declared D. J. Harris, chairman of the Central States Group of the Investment Bankers Association.

Inexpensive for the bankers and brokers, but very expensive for those who believe that educational TV has higher goals than encouraging speculation in stocks and bonds.

There have been other cases where the goals of educational TV have been lost sight of.

Cincinnati's non-commercial TV outlet permitted a group of businessmen to present a series aimed at "upgrading supervisory personnel in industries," and in San Francisco, the Carborundum Co. brought its mobile workshop "to demonstrate the abrasive equipment it had to sell."

"Besides doing 'indirect' selling, business is using educational television programs for institutional publicity and for educating company workers and the public," said the Wall Street Journal.

But the commercial TV airwaves are dominated by big business firms engaged in "indirect" and direct selling of products and dictating the kind of programs that sell products fastest. We were under the impression that educational TV was established for different reasons. Certainly, the amassing of finances for others was not among them.

It will be tragic if big business programming for profit on educational TV becomes widespread.



Oliver La Farge's Magnificent Pictorial History of U. S. Indian

A PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN INDIAN. By Oliver La Farge. Crown. New York. 272 pp. \$7.50.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

The American Indians, who are neither "Indians" nor one cohesive people but rather different peoples of widely varying attributes, including culture, language and even skin coloring, have always been the subject of the white man's myths.

Until the white man completed his conquest of this continent, the Indian was vilified as the blood-thirsty savage since, as Oliver La Farge makes plain, it is always comforting to justify one's own brutality. True, the Indian met violence with violence, but even his habit of scalping, identified with the stalking Red Man in countless western tales and films, was taught him by the civilized Europeans engaged in the French and Indian Wars.

More kindly, if patronizing, but no more accurate as an attempt to truly know the Indian peoples has been the rival torrent of works in every conceivable art form, picturing the Indian as the noblest savage of them all—a combination Calahad-Frank Merivell in buckskin.

In recent years there has been a tremendous addition to the serious literature of the American Indian. Much of this, however, has been in the realm of anthropological study and written in a style and terminology forbidding to the casual reader.

Happily, Oliver La Farge's Pictorial History of the American Indian is both a serious and a popular work. The photographs and text are aptly wedded by an author who is both a noted student and a warm friend of the Indian peoples whose story he tells here.

"History" is perhaps not the exact description of this book which could not obviously chronicle the progress of even the most important tribes. It is rather a survey, often detailed, of Indian customs, social organization and tribal development down to the present day, with of course, particular emphasis on the grim tide of Indian affairs since the white man first set foot upon these shores.

This is probably the most attractive single volume work thus far available on the subject. It will



SEMINOLE MOTHER AND CHILD

have served a purpose beyond that of entertainment and enlightenment of its readers—and it is apparent that it will attract a larger audience than the typical work on the subject—if it arouses interest in the present status of the Indian.

Despite the quips of nightclub and TV comics about Indian oil millionaires—which proves how old some joke files are—the fact is that

most Indians are terribly poor.

Mr. La Farge writes with indignation and vigorous effect as he describes the efforts of Indian tribes, not only to preserve their cultures against the onslaught of the electronic age, but to protect their tribal lands and tribal existence against persistent efforts to take one and end the other.

Even now, the Association on American Indian Affairs, which Mr. La Farge heads, is carrying on a campaign for repeal of House Concurrent Resolution 108 of the 83rd Congress whose declared intent is to eliminate the Indian tribes altogether and disperse their peoples among America's industrial centers.

It is perhaps an irrelevancy, but since it is Mr. La Farge who himself introduces it as what must be described as a curious deviation from his otherwise admirably scientific objectivity, it is worthy of note that he makes passing mention of the other kind of "Reds".

Having feelingly described the Indians' hardships, he adds: "One of the amazing things about them is their loyalty to the United States. No Communist has ever been able to get to first base with them."

Now this, with all respect to Mr. La Farge, is nonsense. First because Communists have made about as much effort to win support from Indians as they have from spitball pitchers. In fact, Mr. La Farge might with more reason criticize Communists for their almost total neglect of the Indians plight—a neglect which clashes with their acknowledged interest and concern with the rights of minorities. Second because it is somehow absurd and presumptuous at the same time for any white American to judge the loyalty of those whose title to this country

(Continued on Page 7)



NAVAJO INDIAN

Samuel Eliot Morison Writes on U. S. Freedoms

FREEDOM IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETY. By Samuel Eliot Morison. Atlantic - Little Brown. Boston. 156 pp. \$3.50.

Prof. Morison considers, in the lectures which make up this slender volume, three aspects of "Freedom in Contemporary Society"—academic, political and economic freedom. He has some forthright words to say about the misuse of Congressional authority to investigate as well as on the evil consequences of the subversive list. Prof. Morison is convinced, however, that there is a Communist "menace" to American institutions. He offers his own navigational chart for the voyage between what he considers the twin hazards of our own American curtailment of civil liberties and what he considers to be a shocking British laxity with British Communists:

"Is there no sane method," inquires Prof. Morison, "of dealing with communism; no middle way between those that endanger civil rights, and the British ostrich method of pretending that no danger exists? I believe that there is. First give the local communist parties, now outlawed as conspiracies, the bait of legal recognition if they can show evidence, over a year or so, of not following the Cominform party line; i.e., of being an American political party and not merely the United States branch of a Russian party."

Prof. Morison adds, with a plea for adherence to the First Amendment, "The Communist Party should be allowed to agitate for communism as much as it pleases, so long as force and violence are renounced."

It is noteworthy that attorneys for the Communist Party have urged the repeal of decisions establishing the party as subversive and an instrumentality of the Soviet Union on more or less the same basis outlined by Prof. Morison. However, whatever one might say of the presumption by Prof. Morison that one political party's representatives in office should or can rule objectively about another party's eligibility, the fact is that rightwing politicians are already busy announcing that the more the Communists appear to change, the more the change is proof of a sinister conspiracy not to change at all.

One can readily accept Prof. Morison's own sincere readiness to permit the Communists or anybody else to function legally—but that is obviously not the case with others to whom, not identification with the Soviet Union, but support

for a socialist economy is the real subversion.

Prof. Morison might reflect on the irony that, while he and others demand a political means test of the Communists which precludes any agreement, ever, with the policies of the Soviet Union, there are those in turn who see any disagreement, ever, with the Russians as evidence of an irreparable breach.

Until recent months, of course, neither Prof. Morison nor anyone else ever had much public evidence of American Communists disagreeing with the Soviet Union. But, if both sanity and justice are to be served, neither the foes of socialism, like Prof. Morison, nor its friends, will demand either total deference or total hostility to Russia as the price for existence.

In his essay on economic freedom, Prof. Morison cites the "terrific" power of the vast industrial complexes, or "concentrates." He says: "As yet there is no doctrine or corpus of principles to determine how these super-corporations shall conduct their business." He suggests that, with stockholders unable to control the giant concerns and national governments likely to be impotent with the advent of nuclear power, "who is there to do it, except the United Nations?" On the other hand, Prof. Morison believes that the trade unionist in what he terms our "mixed system of semicontrolled free enterprise" has the "present situation overbalanced in favor of organized labor. There is no doubt that trade unions have made considerable gains in the last 25 years particularly. But it is hard to compare the huge corporate profits of the last decade and the unchallenged fact that two-wage-earners-per family has become the norm in the nerve-racking struggle of workers just to keep pace, with Prof. Morison's view of the worker as top man on the capitalist totem pole.

Prof. Morison is for academic freedom, with the not insignificant qualification that he would deny both present and past Communists the right to teach. Since it is precisely "Communists," real, imagined or mis-called who are the initial victims of the denial of academic freedom, the limitation is a deadly one.

One may agree with Prof. Morison or not as he pleases. But surely Prof. Morison will himself agree that America will be the better for free and open debate—with no group of Americans excluded because of their views—of the matters he has considered here.—R.F.

Punch Card Operates Roughing Mill In W. Penna. Steel Plant

BRACKENRIDGE, Pa. — Automation has hit the local plant of the Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corp.



I wonder if she does the Cha-Cha as good as she is dancing the waltz. For "Los Tropicales" will be playing both on Feb. 9th at Chateau Gardens at the DAILY WORKER BALL.

Tons of steel are being turned out daily by a punchcard-controlled mill with speeds and production regulation automatically set.

The system uses punch cards—on a 56-inch universal roughing mill—with certain areas cut out. These holes indicate the number of passes, the speed of rolling, and the sequence and amount of slab reduction.

The card system is designed to improve the quality of product and the output of the mill. By performing the rolling operation the same each time, as predetermined by rolling experts, there is greater control of the quality of the steel.

BERRIOS VS. COSTA

Miguel Berrios of Puerto Rico and Carmelo Costa of Brooklyn have been matched for the first of a series of elimination bouts to determine the next featherweight champion. They'll meet in a 12-round nationally televised bout on Friday, March 22.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre

TV
News (2) (5) (11) 7 p.m.
Goldberg comedy (5) 7:30
Million Dollar Movie: Intermezzo with Ingrid Bergman, Leslie Howard (9) 7:30 and 10
Climax: The Trouble at No. 5 (2) 8:30 to 9:30
Playhouse 90: The Greer Case with Melynn Douglas, others (2) 9:30 to 11
Night Beat—Mike Wallace (5) 11
Night Show: Show Business with Eddie Cantor, others (7) 11:10
Late Show: Captain Scarlett with Richard Greene (2) 11:15 Tale of French Revolution
Tonight (4) 11:15

RADIO
Schubert Birthday Program—Masterwork Hour WNYC 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.
News, all stations 6 p.m.
Symphonette WRCA 7
Bob Hope Show WRCA 8
Recorded Music — best sellers WMCM 8
Opera Hour WQXR 11

MOVIES
Giant, RKO Theatres in Manhattan and Brooklyn
Solid Gold Cadillac, 8th St.
Magnificent Seven, Art
Friendly Persuasion, 85th St.
Translux
Great Man, Sutton
Richard the Third, Fine Arts
Barretts of Wimpole St., Radio City
Edge of the City, Loew's State
Ten Commandments, Criterion
Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse
Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie
We Are All Murderers, Paris
Lust for Life, Plaza
Baby Doll, Victoria
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli
Seven Wonders of World—Cinarama, Warner

DRAMA
Waiting For Godot, Ethel Barrymore
Measure for Measure, Phoenix
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Hidden River, Playhouse
Candide, Martin Beck
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown Theatre
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Easter, 4th St. Playhouse
Volpone, Rooftop Theatre
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.
Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theatre
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Me! Candido, Greenwich Mews
Mr. Wonderful, Broadway
Separate Tables, Music Box
Lil Abner, St. James
The Apple Cart, Plymouth
Twelfth Night, Shakespearewrights, 264 W. 87 St.

La Farge

(Continued from Page 6)

was so violently usurped. And, not least, because Indians like anybody else, could accept the idea of a socialist society without thereby negating their "loyalty"—however one defines the term.

"Like anybody else" is, come to think of it hardly the phrase for it, since the American Indian both in his past and right up to his 20th century present has a heritage of communal living and primitive socialist society.

If we have inflated Mr. La Farge's two sentences out of all proportion to his very fine book, it is not, we believe without benefit. For his lapse into bias and inexactitude only emphasizes how easy it has been for most Americans to entertain similarly inaccurate and casually callous views about the subject of his work.

The Pictorial History of the American Indian, a delight to the eye and a treat to read, should also serve to enlist public opinion in behalf of all efforts to protect the rights and interests of the Indian peoples.

40% Acquitted In State Trials For Major Crimes

(Special to the D. W.)

ALBANY, Jan. 30. — Nearly 40 percent of those tried for major crimes in New York State last year were acquitted, according to the annual report of the State Correction Commissioner.

The Report, made public today, said that there was an increase in major crimes of 10.5 percent over 1955 and 18 percent over 1954. A small part of the increase was due to changes in the method of figuring major crimes.

The total number of arrests for such crimes last year was 40,200. A quarter of these were in the 16 to 20 age group, with rape, narcotics, violations, felonious assault and carrying dangerous weapons showing the largest increase.

Percentage of acquittals among the youth was about the same as the average, nearly 40 percent. This would appear to support the theory of widespread baseless arrests.

Senate Votes Probe of Racketeering

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30. — The Senate today set up a special eight-man anti-racketeering committee with broad powers to investigate labor and management practices.

Approval came by unanimous voice vote shortly after the Senate Rules Committee endorsed the resolution.

There was no immediate announcement of the membership of the committee. But Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark) was almost sure to be chairman.

McClellan told the Senate the investigation, which has the unusually large sum of \$350,000 for its work, will be "of great service to the country and to honest organized labor."

The Rules Committee made only minor changes in the resolution, to allow the special committee to adopt its own rules "not inconsistent" with those of the Senate. This would give the special committee authority to allow one-man hearings.

The \$350,000 budget would permit the group to have a chief counsel, two assistants, 12 investigators and a clerical staff of 10, plus \$140,734 for expenses.

EASTLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

Utah), have shown a less than lukewarm civil rights attitude.

Before the Eastland move to balk Hennings, Sens. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo) and William Langer (R-ND) made up the subcommittee along with Hennings.

Hennings announced after today's session of his subcommittee that he would schedule open hearings beginning Feb. 12. He said he would hold morning and night sessions if there were attempts to organize a committee filibuster.



"What are they doing," you ask?

Why they are conditioning themselves for those hot Cuban and Puerto Rican numbers that "Los Tropicales" will play on Saturday eve, Feb. 9th at Chateau Gardens at the DAILY WORKER BALL.

Swift Rise

(Continued from Page 1)

safety standards," the AEC said.

A-PLANTS
The AEC said its own experimental program to develop economical atomic power made "satisfactory progress" in the past six months. It said the number of planned atomic power plants to be financed entirely by private industry has grown to seven, but the effort to make nuclear power pay its way is still "in its early stages."

Atoms-for-peace was advanced by adoption of a statute for an 82-nation international atomic energy agency. In addition, this country has negotiated 41 agreements to help 39 nations set up research or power reactors, it was stated.

The U. S. in the past half year stockpiled more nuclear fuels and explosives than ever before in a like period, the report said.

In weapons, accelerated research, development and production programs necessitated expansion "of the weapons research engineering and production complex."

The AEC declared that the 1956 tests, ended last July 23, gave information relating to developing means of reducing fallout from weapons firing to weapons for defensive purposes, and to new design principles.

The report disclosed that the AEC is expanding its Nevada proving ground, in the vicinity of Jackass Flats, into a range for testing the bomb-drop characteristics of various "weapons shapes."

The Interior Department reported that this extension of the testing ground involves some 38,400 acres which are no longer available for leasing.

The financial section of the AEC report showed that the country has invested \$15.1 billion in the whole atomic project, and now has a plant worth \$6.8 billion.

Most of the investment has gone for weapons. But \$123.5 million has been spent on experimental power reactors, \$138 million on development of aircraft reactors, and \$273.3 million on naval propulsion plants.

The AEC said that although the atomic-turbojet experiment was strictly a ground experiment at the Idaho reactor test station, it "marked a significant advance toward the ultimate goal of achieving atomic-powered flight."



What's On?

Coming

FOR NEGRO HISTORY WEEK
Socialist Unity Forum presents a public discussion, "Labor and the South: The Battle for Integration." Speakers: Clive Knowles, educational director, Eastern Conference, United Packinghouse Workers; Conrad Lynn, Civil Rights attorney, associate counsel in Braden Case. Friday, Feb. 8-8 p.m. Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West 48 St., Contribution: \$1.

Classified Ads

BABY SITTERS WANTED

BABY SITTERS urgently needed by parents of young children for Saturday, Feb. 9th, in order to get to the DAILY WORKER BALL. Baby sitters can apply for jobs at home of your nearest neighbor who has a small child.

MUSIC INSTRUCTION

REGISTER now for Courses at the Metropolitan Music School, 18 West 74 St. Pre-school Children's and Adult Departments, Children's Choruses Dance & Drama. Instruction in all instrumental and theoretical subjects.

FOR SALE

ELECTRIC HEATER & FAN Combination. Use it winter & summer. Reg. \$22.95. SPEC. \$13.95. Standard Brand Dist., 143 Fourth Ave. (13th & 14th Sts. GR. 3-7819) One Hour free parking

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING, storage, long distance pickup service, days, nights, weekends, economical. Budget Movers—CH 3-3780.

Daily
Worker

SPORTS

New York, Thursday, January 31, 1957

GRIDDERS SEEK
\$5,000 MINIMUM
—OTHER BENEFITS

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 30.—Three representatives of the newly-formed National Football League Players' Association asked for a \$5,000 minimum salary, formal recognition of their group and other benefits in a two-day meeting with NFL commissioner Bert Bell, the commissioner said today.

Bell said at news conference that the meeting was "very amicable" and that he discussed player benefits with Kyle Rote of the New York Giants, Norm Van Brocklin of the Los Angeles Rams and legal representative Creighton Miller of Cleveland.

The commissioner said the representatives told him the Players Association also wants a stipulated amount of expenses during the training season, minimum lodging and expense money between the end of the training period and the first league game, the inclusion of an injury clause in contracts and a shorter training period.

Bell said he would present the players' demands to the club owners at the League's annual winter meeting which begins tomorrow.

TODAY'S JACK'S BIRTHDAY

Jackie Robinson, ex-Brooklyn Dodger star, who retired from baseball to accept a position with the Chock Full O'Nuts restaurant chain, celebrates his 38th birthday today, Jan. 31.

Machen rises in
ring rankings

A trio of youngsters and a veteran made the most significant advances today in the Ring Magazine's monthly boxing rankings.

Eddie Machen, a kayo-specialist from Redding, Calif., Yolande Pompey of Trinidad and Gaspar Ortega of Mexico are the youngsters who have moved into contending spots, while Randy Turpin of England, the former middleweight champion attempting a comeback, broke into the top 10 in the Light Heavyweight division.

Machen, who made former light heavy king Joey Maxim of Cleveland, O., his 20th straight victim last Friday, vaulted from fifth to second in the heavyweight division right behind top ranked Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson and champion Floyd Patterson. Machen is angling for a bout with Jackson.

The entire heavyweight class was shuffled. Old Archie Moore was dropped from third to fourth and Harold Carter of Linden, N. J.,



Lester Rodney says: "Want to argue about Hungry with me while dancing to the wonderful music of 'Los Tropicales.'" The Feb. 9 at Chateau Gardens. Daily Worker Ball is the place,

was elevated to third. Willie Pastano of New Orleans is fifth and Bob Satterfield of Chicago is sixth.

Pompey, who has had amazing success in recent years after several unrewarding campaigns, rose to No. 2 in the light heavyweight division following his second-round knockout of European champion Gerhard Hecht of Germany, who dropped to fourth. Chuck Speiser of Lansing, Mich., remains the No. 1 contender to Moore's title, while Tony Anthony of New York is ranked third, and Turpin is spotted eighth.

Ortega, Mexico's golden glover champion of 1952, moved into the second spot in the welterweight division behind champion Carmen Basilio and No. 1 contender Johnny Saxton of New York. Tony DeMarco is rated fourth.

the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

IT'S TIME FOR FORGIVENESS

IT'S six years since the fix scandals exploded like thunder across the basketball world. And it took a recent appeal to the National Basketball Association by New York sports columnist, Sid Friedlander, asking that Floyd Lane, former member of the City College Cinderella team, be given a tryout in the pro loop—to remind us that there is still a wrong to be righted.

WHEN the messy scandal first came to shocking life in 1951, a great santimonious yowl was sounded by indignant educators, puritannical editors and sacrosanct law enforcement agencies. The harassed players involved were pillared from post to post, exposed to the glaring light of sensational tabloid headlines, accused, reviled and made arch-villains of a plot in which they were at most minor characters.

No one—except the cynical—excused or condoned the players for accepting bribes, but most people vigorously disagreed with the harsh penalties meted out to them. After they had been suspended, schoolmates petitioned for their readmittance to college, fairminded adults extended aid, and when the case climaxed in jail sentences for an unfortunate few, a loud and bitter protest was heard around the country.

THE years have passed and the scandals have dimmed in memory. Many of the victimized players have dropped from public limelight. Many have probably adjusted to anonymity with no desire of ever returning to public view. Some, like Lane, Warner, Roman, White and others, practice their talents in the backwash of minor league pro basketball, picking up a few extra dollars to add to regular incomes. But they all remain stigmatized outcasts, ostracized from big time basketball long after they have proven they are as good a citizen as any of us.

No one can say for sure that any of them could make it in the tough pro league—but a chance they do deserve.

It would take much more courage for Floyd Lane, or Ed Roman or Sherm White to return to public scrutiny than it would take for pious league rulers to give them a chance. These former college stars have suffered severely for their actions—probably much more than any of us can realize.

I cannot hold with the view which says that basketball fans would not accept them. There was never any righteous outcry from fans against these youths. There hasn't been any from thousands of people who've seen them playing in the minors. A "100-percent" of the letters received by Friedlander, wholeheartedly favor giving Layne a tryout. After more than six years of his imposed penance, that's the least that could be done for him and any others who ask a chance. Too often do we punish a wrong by even more wronging the one punished.

It's time a wrong was righted.

White Sox to attempt deal
with Senators or Boston

The Chicago White Sox will attempt to work out a trade with Boston or Washington later this week when vice president Charles Comiskey travels east for a Major League meeting.

Comiskey has trade talk appointments with both Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Cal Griffith of the Senators, the ball club said.

It was understood the chance for a deal appeared best with Washington. The Senators and White Sox have exchanged lists of available players and a Sox spokesman said about "eight or nine of our players were held off." The Washington list reportedly listed some regular players last season, possibly some in whom the Sox were interested.

Most probable targets for the White Sox were catcher Clint Courtney, third baseman Eddie Yost and first baseman-outfielder Roy Sievers. The Senators were

expected to ask for an infielder, an outfielder and a catcher in any deal.

Any trade with Boston probably would hinge on second string pitching.

BID FOR U. S. TRACK MEN

The United States has been invited to send a six-man track and field team to compete in Europe in June and according to Dan Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the National AAU, the team will be picked on the basis of performances in the American indoor championships in Madison Square Garden, Feb. 23.

SHAW SHALL RETURN

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 30.—George Shaw, the Baltimore Colts' prized quarterback who it was feared would be lost to the team next season, leaves for a six-month tour of duty with the infantry at Fort Benning, Ga., next week, and will be released in time to participate in the 1957 National Football League campaign. Shaw says he may "miss an exhibition game or two. But that's all."

Saturday Eve., Feb. 9th

Daily Worker - - - -

Food . . .
Drinks . . .
and all!★ dancing all night! ★
Jose Budet and his orchestra
"LOS TROPICALES"adm.
\$1.65

CHATEAU GARDENS, 105 E. Houston Street, N. Y. C.

TABLE RESERVE — \$3.00

Auspices: N. Y. Freedom of Press Comm., 35 E. 12th St., N. Y. C.

(The Committee has invited all Out-of-Town Delegates to the Nat'l Convention of the Communist Party to be its Guests at this Daily Worker Anniversary celebration)

